





**THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS**  
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER  
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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1937.

The weather seems to have passed the rain  
and rolled into summer, spending in  
all its glory, so that it becomes pertinent to  
remind—

"What is so rare as a day in June?"  
The Athens situation is getting to be  
more and more critical. The answer's tenure  
is becoming weaker, and when he falls  
Rams and England will be pretty nearly  
as to face. Such a contingency would  
doubtless lead to keep the Salford govern-  
ment in power.

GLADSTONE's return journey from  
Wales as his progress there was, marked  
by enormous crowds of enthusiastic people  
at every halting point. If there is anything  
in signs, this would indicate that the  
present, very government is becoming a burden,  
and that its wicked life will soon end. So  
note it.

The last month of June is a good time to  
take down the flowers. It gives the lawn and  
flowers a chance to show themselves at their  
best. If there is anything in looks, a  
place without a fence ought to sell for more  
than one with one. It is desirable, too, to  
have a city as beautiful as possible for the  
visitors to the music convention to see.

The "force bill" has taken a long step  
toward action. The Parnell men see the hope-  
fulness of fighting, and they are disposed to  
let the government "go to the country" on  
the legislation they have got and are able  
to complete. Then the "tag-of-war" will come  
literally as well as politically. Mr. Smith  
says the government will use gun-boats,  
where they can, or any means of enforcement  
available, to carry through evil-doers, and we  
may confidently expect to see the scenes of  
Bodie repeated in every county from Cork  
to Kerry. The effect in England will hardly  
be as favorable to coercion as these iron-  
headed conservatives think. They are ad-  
miredly described by Sydney Smith's ac-  
count of Lord John Russell, as a man "who  
could be convinced only by being thrupped."

New ideas must get into their heads by a  
series of mental messages. The Irish dis-  
turbance may make skull-cracks for the  
admission of a little practical and timely  
wisdom.

No "side-bar" scheme of unscrupulous poli-  
ticians to make capital for themselves of  
somebody else's situation, has ever come to  
a speedier end than that of the Henry George  
and McGilvray schemes of workmen to  
which the socialist movement to the fall of  
the Irish kite, for a life into higher nota-  
bility. The spirit which O'Brien by  
McGilvray shows how keenly they feel the  
disappointment of their expectations, while  
the universal approval of the real friends of  
Ireland show how fully they appreciate the  
wisdom that kept "home rule" unmarred by  
socialist theories, and factions of labor  
unions. The reception given O'Brien in  
New York last night, taken with the  
huge defeat of the socialist combina-  
tion in Chicago the other day, make a yoke  
of strong co-operating influences, or rather  
extension of existing influences, against the  
tendency of a faction of foreign workmen to  
diffuse here the dangerous notions they bring  
from home. They rally to the George forces  
and the two, in a city so largely made by  
foreign importations as New York, make a  
formidable array of numbers, but its menace  
to the peace and safety of the country dis-  
appears outside of the city "hotbed" that sup-  
plies its strength.

Kauff has made a steel gun of sixteen  
inches—fifty centimeters caliber—which at  
the distance of a mile has penetrated nearly  
seven centimeters, or nearly three and a  
quarter feet of armor. As the heaviest  
armor yet used on a war ship is under two  
feet thick, this gun, it is evident enough,  
can sink any vessel afloat, so far as its safety  
depends on its impenetrability. Allowing the  
steel or iron casing to cover the whole hull,  
instead of the central half of each side, as  
in most English armored ships, what protec-  
tion could be given against a shot that could  
drive through and through it from one side  
to the other. It looks to the untutored  
perception as if the answer in such a case  
could prove a costly delusion—a fancy of  
safety that would be blown out of the water,  
or rather down into it, the first time it en-  
countered a gun of this latest development.  
As such guns can be made a good deal  
quicker than armored ships, the conclusion  
seems plausible at least that the chances of  
knocking armor to pieces will be a good deal  
larger than the chances of improving armor  
beyond its present capability of resisting the  
present capability of guns to do mischief.  
Guns have got the "edge," so to speak, and  
the opening for armor to get through and  
shoot again does not appear anywhere just  
now.

WHATSOEVER may be done with the propo-  
sition to tax gas fuel pipes by the foot or  
yard for the obstruction they make in the  
process of planning or repairing, there is no  
mistake about the justice or making every  
vehicle that wears off the stone or gravel  
carrying of a street pay a special tax for its  
privilege. Street covering, cheap or costly,  
is made at the expense of the property owner,  
except in special cases, and is paid by those  
who use it and those who don't. That is not  
fair. A family carriage takes its owner  
up and down a street three or four  
times a day, and by that means more than  
the next-door neighbor, who walks and pays  
the same city tax. The pedestrian pays a  
share of the later or later neighbor's travel-  
ing expenses. That is the spirit of the law,  
and the law has no business to  
have any man to help pay another man's  
personal expenses. Those who use the street  
and wear it out should pay a proportionate  
share of the expense of repairing it. A  
street tax should be levied on every carriage,  
car, truck and wagon, in some shape, that  
would make it bear its fair share of the ex-  
pense it makes. The argument for it is pre-  
cisely the same as the argument for a high  
tax on liquor sales. Make them pay, as  
far as possible, the city expense they  
cause, or chiefly cause.

The French colonial agents in New Cal-  
edonia, the point of departure of the republic,  
are reported by the commercial agents of this  
country as making extended and systematic  
efforts to ship their consuls to our Pacific  
coast ports. Some of these consuls are the

remains of the war with the commune, the  
incendiaries of the Hotel de Ville and the  
Tallieries, "petroleuses" of the Louis Michel  
hood, thieves and murderers of all grades  
and both sexes, as much worse than the  
average thief and murderer as a hungry tiger  
is worse than a fat cat. They unite political  
fanaticism with general depravity and ought  
to be separated from all other beings, human  
or bestial, by barriers as impenetrable as  
those that separate the lepers of the Sand-  
wich Islands from other people. It is more  
than had enough to load on with the beggars  
and refuse of continental Europe, as the  
governments would do if we did not  
watch them incessantly, and ship home their  
gutter scrapings as fast as they come but it  
is fifty-fold worse to invade us with troops  
of such men as these communists, who are  
as bad as Moll or Spies, and have had better  
opportunities of mischief. Our agent says  
the French government offers a subsidy of  
\$600 a month to a steamer to run off those  
pestilential colonists to San Francisco, while  
our state department is said to have issued  
instructions to all our agents on the Pacific,  
to keep a still closer watch than ever on all  
vessels likely to bring such cargoes. They are  
of the very model of Milton's ship in  
"Lycidas":  
"Built in this shape and rigged with cursed dark."

HERE is the case very clearly and ably  
stated by the New York World:

The government revenues are fully \$1,000,000  
a day. The expenditures exceed for will not  
\$100,000,000 a month below the receipts; and the  
ship legitimate method of increasing the sum  
was damaged by the last bond call. Whether  
there is a danger of a money stringency in these  
conditions the business community must decide  
for itself. But there can be no honest discussion  
of opinion in regard to the fact that it is a shame  
and an insult to the government to see col-  
lecting \$100,000,000 a year in excess of its needs.  
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lecting \$100,000,000 a year in excess of its needs.  
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lecting \$100,000,000 a year in excess of its needs.

It is certainly one of the most amazing  
things in all history that a people should tax  
themselves \$120,000,000 more than is needed.  
For any other civilized government to exact  
\$120,000,000 more than is needed would be  
the subject of grave inquiry. In these govern-  
ments the fact follows the theory of tax-  
ation—namely, that it is a burden laid by  
compulsion for the common needs. With us  
the truth seems to be that the protective  
tariff has debauched the common mind,  
to an extent that what taxation really is has  
become a lost quantity. The protective  
tariff actually laid out for the common need  
but for the special private need of a few per-  
sons has by hugging and by "combining"  
of the rich in the arts of lobbying been so  
long continued that the people at large are as  
it were stupefied and content to pay an aver-  
age of nearly 45 per cent. on cost for the  
benefit of millionaire monopolists. It is only  
the marvelous richness, natural advantages and  
sparse settlement of this country that en-  
able them to do. Those things that not al-  
ways as they are and the "irresistible  
forces" will some day pinch the people  
so that they will awaken to see the folly  
of the principle of getting rich by taxation,  
and the corruption and outrage of raising  
money by taxation to supply the needs  
of the government economically adminis-  
tered.

THE Standard Oil company has more than  
one method of procedure. When it first  
came here it was the open-handed "Lord-  
bless-us-we-are-all-brothers" style. "Just  
let us come right in and we'll all be happy  
together." When it found a disposition on  
the part of the city to stick out for its  
privileges and protect the citizens against  
taxation, then the cold, hard style prevailed  
and was fully told that they were  
"hostile to foreign capital," that we  
actually "stood off" the philanthropic Rock-  
efeller organization that came out here to  
help us, and that such being the case, it  
would have to abandon us. Now with rein-  
forcements it returns, and "palaver" seems  
to be the cue. The effect of attrition is to  
be tried. Objectionable features in the pro-  
posed ordinance are talked against, and they  
being remitted, the camel gets his  
head in the tent, etc., etc. Meanwhile the  
Standard finds energetic advocates in a  
lot of real estate speculators who want  
gas here as quickly as possible on any terms. What is Heuba to  
them or they to Heuba, so that the an-  
nouncement can go forth to the world that  
a gas contract is closed and the cry taken up,  
"gas in four months." Isn't it apparent that  
all the real estate speculators who have been  
battering on Kansas and Ohio and parts of  
Indiana will flock here? The carnival of  
'73, and so on, will be a mild performance  
in comparison with what will come.

Four real estate men seen a picture in  
the prospect, whether a foot  
of gas comes here or not, or coming whether  
the town be forever turned over to the mercy  
of the biggest monopoly that exists in this  
land of monopolies. And as to "gas in four  
months," which has been so diligently  
"piped" to us, it seems that at the conference  
last night the aldermen "inquired as to the  
length of time it would require to supply the  
city with gas. One system of mains, as  
Colonel Payne has heretofore stated, could  
be completed within four months. "We will  
develop the field as fast as possible," he con-  
tinued. "We can not do it all at once, but  
we can do enough this year to supply one  
line of mains." The force of this "four  
months" business has been popularly  
understood to be that all the gas  
Indians would want would be here in  
four months, and that all that was nec-  
essary was to take it in at every fire-alarm.  
Now it seems that "this year one line of  
mains" will be supplied, and that "we can  
not do it all at once." From the argument  
heretofore it was supposed that this company  
"could do it all at once," and that without it  
nothing could be done. But this confession  
seems to open a vista of various little waiting  
spells, and it also shows that without the  
Standard Oil company Indianapolis is not  
going to be ruined. Indianapolis should say,  
"This one thing I do," and that  
that thing should be never to let any gas  
company come here without a definite re-  
striction as to price, and it should not let  
the urging of real estate speculators and other  
interested persons. And furthermore, there  
should be a provision by which the city could  
take possession of the plant at given periods  
and in proper ways. This would in itself be  
a restriction. Thus through all the efforts  
to embark this town upon a career of specu-  
lation at the cost of being milked forever by  
a monopoly, should be met and mastered.  
We had better forever do without gas than  
have it at that cost. Make haste slowly. If  
we can get an enabling act from the  
legislature and supply ourselves with gas.

After a Razzam.  
(The Journal.)

Poor wants to boom. What she hankers  
after is a regular "razzam." It answers all  
the purposes of a boom and has additional  
advantages of its own, has the "razzam."

Parliamentary Representation.  
Each of the 670 members of parliament  
represents on an average 3,728 voters, the  
constituencies varying this year from 3,727  
to 15,454.

[For The Indianapolis News]  
Lolally, Madcap.  
Ring a song of experience  
A pocket full of rye.  
Sing it to the baby  
When he is crying.  
Back a baby's blanket.  
Your poor's poor away  
To make a little rattle.  
That's what the song does say.

Ring around a rosy.  
With a baby for the rose.  
The pocket full of rye.  
As everybody knows.  
He sings about King William.  
Who was King James's son.  
And fire on the mountain.  
Kiss, boys, run.

London bridge is falling.  
Let the old men fall.  
Dame Crump had a little broom  
She hung upon the wall.  
Mary had a little lamb.  
That followed her to school.  
The teacher said little Miss  
"Cause it was against the rule."

Make a Jacob's ladder  
With a piece of paper string;  
Give it to the baby with a rhyme.  
For it's such a pretty thing.  
Don't you wish my little baby  
Were in a high-top?  
Rocking in a cradle  
And the cradle wouldn't drop.

Then rock a little baby:  
We'll sing about the black birds.  
Baking in a pie,  
And a mother Hubbard, too.  
O, go to sleep my baby,  
While mamma sings to you.  
—(Cyrus A. Sapp.)

"SCRAPS."  
The reduction of trade dollars to date  
amounts to about \$7,000,000.

An Annapolis (Aia.) paper wants to change  
the motto of Alabama from "Here we rest"  
to "We take the cake."

The mines of Swansea, Wales, have pro-  
posed to Mr. Gladstone an address engraved  
on a silver-set lump of coal.

Colonel Ingersoll has exposed his idea of  
hanging the state of Illinois and holds two  
gallons (Springfield News).

Miss Parlos has given up her New York  
cooking school and will spend the next year  
lecturing, probably in the south.

Kansas has 80,000 square miles of terri-  
tory. Five-tenths of it is tillable; one-  
sixth of it is now under cultivation.

Two officers, said to have belonged to the  
United States army and navy, respectively,  
have committed suicide at Monte Carlo.

Mr. Helen Campbell is going to visit Lon-  
don to make social studies of the condition  
of workingwomen in that crowded capital.

Twenty-five thousand bar-maidens of va-  
rious degrees of beauty dispense "a  
and-all" to the thirty denizens of London.

Last year the theological students of the  
Presbyterian church numbered 620, an in-  
crease of nearly one, with 194 graduates  
from its seminaries.

A woman who has been married for twenty  
years, told her husband during the storm  
the other night, and said: "I do wish  
you would stop snoring, for I want to hear it  
thunder."

A Southern hunter to \$600,000 can re-  
member that she went through the war with  
four calico dresses, and she left more food than  
she could eat.

Senator Gorman, of Maryland, is an old  
base-ball player, and in his time was a good  
one. He covered second base on the old  
Nationals in 1897. Williams, who was  
pitcher with the team, said that, at that time, is  
now easier of the treasury.

A gentleman in Michigan has a freak of  
nature in the shape of a Holstein calf that  
is covered with wool like a sheep. It is very  
common to see wool in sheep's clothing,  
but this is the first instance of a calf ap-  
pearing in the garb of the sheep.

George Eliot is buried in Highgate cem-  
tery, London. The grave is in a most unat-  
tractive spot. The stone at its head is sim-  
ple and plain and of white marble. It bears  
the name "Mary Ann Cross" above that  
of "George Eliot." Across a narrow  
pathway to the grave of George Eliot, the  
grave looks much older than that of George  
Eliot, although it was made but two years  
ago.

So low were the funds in the public treas-  
ury of the United States at the close of 1789  
that the attorney general and several con-  
gressmen were indebted to the private credit  
of Alexander Hamilton, then secretary of  
state, for the means to discharge their per-  
sonal obligations. President Washington  
was obliged to pass a note to Tobias Lear,  
his private secretary, to meet his household  
expenses, the note being discounted at the  
rate of 2 per cent. per month. Members of  
congress were paid in due bills.

General Alonzo Alden, who has been suf-  
fering for weeks from a bullet he has carried  
in his neck since the battle of Cold Harbor,  
came very near dying last Wednesday after-  
noon. He survived, however, and his first  
words were: "This is the twenty-third an-  
niversary of the battle of Cold Harbor, and  
about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, twenty-three  
years ago to-day, I got that bullet that is  
killing all this trouble. It was a close call  
for my life then, and it has given me a close  
call to-day."—(New York World.)

Mr. Maxim, the inventor, who has just  
paid a visit to the city, describes Alexander  
III as being a man of imperial presence, tall,  
stately, and in the least degree corpulent,  
with an eye as clear as if he had been, like  
Mr. Maxim himself, a member of the state  
of Maine. He is slightly inclined to be bald,  
but is in the prime of life, full of vigor and  
intelligence. It was impossible to look into  
his clear, open countenance. Mr. Maxim  
said, without realizing the absurdity of  
many of the stories current in the English  
press, The Grand Duke Michael is less pre-  
sented in appearance and stature of a hand-  
some purple in the wrong place seemed to  
imply that he was less ambitious than the  
emperor.

Professor Thomas, of Little Rock, has a  
curious library. The covers of the books are  
of wood, each a different specimen. The  
visitor picks up a book. He finds that it is a  
little bit of wood in the shape of a hand-  
some purple in the wrong place seemed to  
imply that he was less ambitious than the  
emperor.

"I know how it was that Horace Greeley's  
famous advice, 'Young man, go west,' came  
to be written," said Mr. Orange Todd, for-  
merly publisher of the American Agricultur-  
ist. "I was connected with the New York  
Tribune then, and Mr. Greeley and I fre-  
quently went out to dinner together. One  
day, while we were at the table, he took a  
letter from his pocket and read it to me. It  
was from a young man asking advice as to  
the best way to make money in the west. I  
told him to go west, stake out a claim  
somewhere and cultivate it," said I; "there is  
where the opportunity for young men exists  
now." Greeley did not say much in response  
to my suggestion, but the next day appeared  
in an editorial article the refrain of which  
was that expression, since so often quoted:  
"Young man, go west, young man, go west."

Joe Mulholland, famous as the originator  
of a hundred mountainous stories is living  
now in Louisville. He is a queer fellow, a  
successful commercial traveler, one who  
never drinks or smokes, and who is not  
worth a thousand dollars. He gives away  
his money. "He can't help it," said a  
friend, "he has it in his pocket when he  
runs upon any pitiable case." Mulholland's  
one weakness is his fancy for telling  
wild tales in print. He will work for a  
month upon some fabrication, not a quarter  
of a column in length until he has given it a  
tone of ingenueness which makes it travel.  
A Mr. Peters, Mulholland's old employer,  
showed a letter the other day from the  
centrifugal fellow in which he included a printed  
slip bearing his latest story. It was of a  
man in Kentucky who had trained monkeys  
to pick hemp, and had a great run through  
the west within the last three months.

"They are awful stories," said Mr. Peters,  
"but they afford the only place where Joe  
will live. I'd take his word in a business  
way for any amount."—(Chicago Tribune.)

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.  
Dr. T. C. Smith, Charlotte, N. C., says: "I at-  
tach to it the highest importance, not only as an  
agreeable cooling drink, but as a therapeutic  
agent of value in cases of indigestion."

THE IRON BOOM.  
A Reaction Certain to Come—Rhode  
Island's Singular Advantage.  
[New York special.]

Pittsburg's former congressman, General  
James S. Buckley, who has had a long ex-  
perience in the iron business, discussed with  
me at the Hoffman home to-day some phases  
of the iron trade, saying among other things  
"The present situation in the manufacture  
of iron will unquestionably lead to a reaction  
within the next two years. The history of  
the iron trade in this country is one long  
series of booms and depressions. As soon as  
business improves a little they start a boom,  
and the next thing that happens is an in-  
crease of manufacture until there is overpro-  
duction."

"It may strike you as a singular assertion,  
but it is a fact, that iron can be made within  
fifteen miles of Providence, R. I., within \$2 a  
ton of the lowest cost of this cheap iron in  
the south."

"Anthracite coal is being shipped to-day,"  
continued the general, "from the Providence  
neighborhood to the Port Pitt iron works in  
Pittsburg. You think that is a novel state-  
ment I have no doubt. The coal is taken to  
Pittsburg because of its quality. It is prob-  
ably the hardest anthracite coal in the coun-  
try, and contains its own fluxing material. It  
has a graphite composition. The anthracite  
mines of Rhode Island were the first that  
were opened in this country. I believe. Hem-  
atite ore beds have been opened recently in  
New York, from which the product is sent  
to Bethlehem, Pa. They are located  
within 25 miles of the coast."

"There is still another source of supply in  
the ore fields of Cuba which have consid-  
erable bearing on this question. There is a  
line of steamers chartered expressly for the  
purpose of bringing ore to Philadelphia from  
Cuba, and between 7,000 and 8,000 tons a  
month are received here. Pennsylvania iron  
men have \$1,500,000 invested in the Cuba  
mines. They average 65 per cent. of  
metal. It is red hematite, low in phosphorus  
and only moderately low in sulphur. I  
find that very few people believe that  
really interested in iron-making know any-  
thing about these curious features of iron  
manufacture."

A Tact-Admission.  
(Terra Haute Express.)  
Nobody denies that Robert Ingersoll is an  
able man, but he is more entitled to be  
referred to as an industrial temperate  
and devoted to his wife and children than  
ten thousand other men who have never  
made a public profession of infidelity. To  
invest him with peculiar merit because he  
does his duty as a man and a citizen is a  
tact admission that such traits are remark-  
able, and not to be looked for in one of his  
avowed disciples.

After the Celtic-Britannic Collision.  
(The Sun.)  
Captain—No scrambling down into that  
boat, you coward! Give the women a  
chance!

Passenger—For heaven's sake, captain,  
don't insist on that! These women are  
ladies to save. I am in charge of one of the  
Prince of Wales's old coats for the New York  
fall fashion model!

The South's Revenge.  
(New York Herald.)  
The south is contemplating fearful revenge  
on the north for Senator Sherman's speech  
of last week. It will send up a hundred cargoes  
of watermelons.

A Marvelous Machine.  
A machine weighing twenty-six tons can  
polish a piece of shafting in two minutes  
which would require two days' time of a  
skilled mechanic. It is at Beaver Falls, Pa.

Cheap Southern Iron.  
Iron can be put into New York from Bir-  
mingham, Ala., for \$3.50 per ton, says a  
reporter of southern iron enterprises. It can  
be made at Birmingham for \$12.

A Hint to Carriage-Builders.  
Hammers with rubber tires used in  
London; they are easy and noiseless.

DISEASE AND DEATH.  
Force their way into many a household that  
might be protected from their inroads by the  
simple precaution of keeping in the house that  
beware of them. I am in charge of one of the  
Prince of Wales's old coats for the New York  
fall fashion model!

Or Black Leprosy, is a disease which is consid-  
ered incurable, but it has yielded to the cur-  
ative properties of Dr. Buckley's now known  
all over the world as S. S. S. Dr. Buckley, of  
Somerville, Mass., near Boston, was attacked  
several years ago with this hideous black erup-  
tion, and was treated by the best medical talent,  
but could only say that the disease was a species  
of leprosy.

and consequently incurable. It is impossible  
to describe her sufferings. Her body from the crown  
of her head to the soles of her feet was a mass  
of decay, masses of flesh rotted and leaving great  
cavities. Her fingers festered and three or four  
nails dropped off at one time. Her limbs con-  
tracted by the fearful ulceration, and for several  
years she did not leave her bed. Her weight was  
reduced from 120 to 60 lbs. Perhaps some faint  
idea of her condition can be gleaned from the  
fact that three pounds of cod-liver oil or ointment  
were used per week in dressing her sores. Fi-  
nally the physicians acknowledged their defeat  
of this Black War and commended the sufferer  
to her all-wise Creator.

Her husband hearing wonderful reports of the  
use of Dr. Buckley's S. S. S., prevailed on  
her to try it as a last resort. The leprosy was  
under protest, but soon found that her agonies  
being relieved of the poison, as the acids assumed  
a red and healthy color, as though the blood was  
becoming pure and active. Mrs. Buckley continued  
the S. S. S. until last February; every sore was  
healed; she dropped her chair and crutches, and  
was, for the first time, able to stand, walk, and  
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Or Black Leprosy, is a disease which is consid-  
ered incurable, but it has yielded to the cur-  
ative properties of Dr. Buckley's now known  
all over the world as S. S. S. Dr. Buckley, of  
Somerville, Mass., near Boston, was attacked  
several years ago with this hideous black erup-  
tion, and was treated by the best medical talent,  
but could only say that the disease was a species  
of leprosy.

and consequently incurable. It is impossible  
to describe her sufferings. Her body from the crown  
of her head to the soles of her feet was a mass  
of decay, masses of flesh rotted and leaving great  
cavities. Her fingers festered and three or four  
nails dropped off at one time. Her limbs con-  
tracted by the fearful ulceration, and for several  
years she did not leave her bed. Her weight was  
reduced from 120 to 60 lbs. Perhaps some faint  
idea of her condition can be gleaned from the  
fact that three pounds of cod-liver oil or ointment  
were used per week in dressing her sores. Fi-  
nally the physicians acknowledged their defeat  
of this Black War and commended the sufferer  
to her all-wise Creator.

Her husband hearing wonderful reports of the  
use of Dr. Buckley's S. S. S., prevailed on  
her to try it as a last resort. The leprosy was  
under protest, but soon found that her agonies  
being relieved of the poison, as the acids assumed  
a red and healthy color, as though the blood was  
becoming pure and active. Mrs. Buckley continued  
the S. S.







